

The Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES ROY, CHIEF CLERK. DANIEL WILCOX, EDITOR.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, July 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard high!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reorganization of the Army.

The Gazette says that the whole army is to be reorganized. The defeat at Bull's Run is opening the eyes of a good many men who would not believe that anything was wrong in the army. It will be an eye-opener in regard to financial matters, also. Everything needs reorganizing from our national government down to our township affairs. We can economize at every step, and the aggregate saving, by a vigorous pruning, would be immense. We trust that the army will be remodeled and reorganized, and all the old, effete, drunken and useless men and worn-out systems and red-tapeism will be discarded. It needs a business man to do it, and not a politician. It needs the services of true men in all the branches of public affairs to look off the extravagances which have accumulated during a fifty years' peace. Our taxes are to be much heavier than heretofore, not to be reduced for years, in order to furnish the means for this war. In order to pay them we must retrench and economize in public affairs and private expenditures.

The defeat at Bull's Run makes it certain that a war of several years before us. Heretofore it has been the hope of statesmen that the contest might be avoided, in some way. But these men must now see that it has come to this, that Jeff Davis is to rule not only the south, but the north also, or we must put him and his cut-throats to the sword. It is time to look around and see how it is to be done.

DIRECT TAXATION.—Congress has been discussing a bill to raise a direct tax of \$30,000,000 annually. As it was drawn, the heaviest burden would come upon real estate. The northwestern members resisted it, and on Saturday a motion was made by Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report forthwith a bill upon the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income, or the wealth of the country. Under a tax of thirty millions, the share of Wisconsin would be \$779,583. Under the bill as amended considerably less.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GEN. PATTERSON.—It is said by a gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the strongest feeling prevailed there against Gen. Patterson among the soldiers, whom he has accused of being unwilling to proceed because their term of enlistment had expired. We have good authority for saying that Gen. Patterson rejected the services of Indiana and Pennsylvania regiments, who offered for ten days beyond the period of enlistment, or until reinforcements could arrive.—N. Y. Tribune of the 25th.

Several of the members of the Wisconsin First have returned, and they indignantly deny that any regiment refused to proceed with Patterson to the attack on Johnston. They were all anxious to do so, and the Wisconsin regiment offered to extend their time for twenty days.

RETREAT OF WISE.—Gen. Cox has driven Gen. Wise out of Charleston, on the Kanawha, in western Virginia. The rebels burnt bridges and a steamboat before leaving, besides other property. The vandalism of Wise is strengthening the Union cause in that region.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS IN THE EASTERN CITIES.—The New York papers of Monday morning contained such positive assurances of the success of our troops at Manassas, that the people of the city were naturally at first overwhelmed with grief and disappointment on learning that they had encountered disaster and defeat. This feeling soon gave place, however, to very different emotions. Says the Times:

The blow had been felt—how severely no one can describe—but when the stupor it had caused passed off, the eye was clear, the muscle braced, and the purpose strong. It could be avenged. Northern men, they said, are all the better for being beaten once or twice. We know our foe now, and woe to him. For each man that has fallen a dozen will spring to fill his place. So genuine was the impulse of renewed patriotism, that the various recruiting offices in the city secured more men yesterday than they have done on any previous day for a month past. It is cold water that hardens steel, and disaster that proves the metal of a nation.

The Philadelphia Press says: We do not believe that a like feeling ever prevailed in this city before. It was not noisy and clamorous, like that subsequent to the taking of Fort Sumter, but still as the pause before a storm, and terrible in its very quietness.

The names of the gallant dead were remembered with their virtues, and the living were anxious to move away, that the places of the immortal dead might be filled. If such man had spoken his resolve, or put it into type, it might have been something like this:

"The world is looking upon us, its voice comes over the seas; shall we see our flag go down? Let us speak as the dead would speak to us, could their murdered spirits appear—forward to Manassas! wipe out the memory of this mistake, let Richmond and Charleston feel the heel they have spurned. Retake our fortifications, reclaim our forts, let the republic and America survive, though a whole nation of men give up their lives, and blood flows like a river!"

The third Wisconsin regiment is at Harper's Ferry and the fourth at Baltimore.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday afternoon has a long report from its correspondent "Outsider," of the defeat at Bull's Run and the condition of the Wisconsin 2d regiment after the battle. According to this report the regiment was actively and honorably engaged in the conflict, until the fight commenced. The first letter of "Outsider" is dated the 22d. We make such extracts from this and subsequent ones as we have room for:

"All accounts agree that the Wisconsin men stood up to the rack well, fought as we had a right to expect they would, and never flinched while ordered to advance or remain stationary; but they must have been panic-stricken after the retreat had commenced, as the officers, Capt. Colwell, Col. Peck and Col. Coon were in this city before 6 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bouck, Strong and McKee are also said to be in this city, and if so, must have got here in the forenoon, as none have been permitted to cross the river since noon, civilians or others, except to convey prisoners or transmit intelligence.

Why our officers are in Washington instead of staying across the river and looking after the men is proof to me that it was with them 'devil take the hindmost,' and the subscriber has done some in the way of blessing 'over the left,' I am sorry to say. During the morning soldiers came crowding across the river, all of whom said they had been in the fight. I questioned hundreds and got as many versions. I asked Capt. Colwell, who breakfasted with me, and who, with Lieut. Hatch, came into the city on horseback, having, as they say, caught secessionist horses, where our men were? Did not know? He stayed in the fight until he was the senior officer and then left. Hatch was wounded in one arm and leg slightly; but sufficiently to disable him for the present, and Capt. Colwell says he came here to deliver him to his parents, who reside here. Soon after saw Col. Peck who had got here via Alexandria; he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his men. Hunted around for hours; met Hatch, who was terribly excited, and about 11 o'clock found Major McDonald. 'What the devil are you doing here?' was my salutation, for not having found a soldier of our regiment, I had got past having any sort of respect for the officers who were here and abandoned their men.

The major handed me a paper, saying, 'there is why I am here.' I append a copy:

"July 22, 1861.
"Pass Major McDonald with four sick men.
"Wm. B. Brewster,
"Major 28th regiment."

My next question was: Where are our boys? Four hundred of them are just across from Georgetown, at Fort Corcoran, where all are ordered, was the reply. The major got something to eat and went back across the river to camp. Henry Totten, who has been waiting with me for three days past for Gen. Randall to visit the men, could not restrain himself, but went with Major McDonald at the risk of being arrested as a spy, using a pass of one representative, and passing himself off as that gentleman. This afternoon about 6 o'clock McDonald was again sent over with wounded prisoners.

I attempted to get across the river this forenoon and again this afternoon. Senator Doolittle applied in person for a pass and was refused. Gov. Randall arrived here this evening, and will go over in the morning, and I will accompany him, when I shall be able to give further particulars. All day I looked for soldiers of our Wisconsin regiment, but could find none. Hundreds I questioned, saw them in the fight and said they were badly cut up. On my way down town at 7 o'clock I saw, I thought, two men I recognized, and taking them for the arms of one, asked him if he was not from Wisconsin. 'Yes,' he replied, with animation, 'I belong to the second regiment, and want to find it.' When did you come here? I asked. 'I have just crossed the Long Bridge,' was replied, and I learned subsequently that there being no accommodations across the river for the multitude of soldiers that gathered there, those who came to the Long Bridge were permitted to cross, as the rain soaked everything.

On further inquiry I found ten in all who had been nearly two days without food. I took them down to my hotel where Major McDonald was going before recrossing, and gave them their supper. McDonald as well as the men, were completely fagged out, and while waiting for supper, and during conversation, fell asleep in their chairs, do the best they could.

Clough, the commissary, says he brought Peck into this city, and that he was completely prostrated by exhaustion, &c., &c., and this is the excuse offered for all the officers. Let others make comments. I can only say d—n.

All the men I have talked with condemn the conduct of Gen. Tyler. That the battle was lost through the want of generalship is very clear. At three o'clock the battle was believed to be won, and our whole troops were drawn up in line. Gen. McDowell passed along with the colors, and was cheered by the army, and all rejoiced over a victory. It was at this time the papers ceased, and the New York papers were sent, which caused the New York papers to give to 'advance and take the rebels prisoners,' when the fatal fire was made from the masked batteries and concealed infantry. Our troops were taken by surprise; they had been on their feet from one o'clock in the morning without food, and for several hours without water, in an oppressively hot day, and had fought for eight hours, marching some four miles in double quick time, which is very exhausting, and the change so suddenly from exultation at victory to a prospect of defeat, completely demoralized them—but there is reserve of 5,000 fresh men would have gained us the victory. The whistle of the railroad and the appearance of fresh troops to aid the rebels, tended further to dispirit our troops, and when the order was given to retreat, it was a regular stampede, 'devil take the hindmost.' Our Wisconsin regiment was one of the latest to leave the ground; but when they did leave, they made good ground. They fired the last volley that was fired, and then broke like quarter horses. All the captains are in camp or here except Langworthy and Ely.

On the 23d, the correspondent visited the camp of the second regiment at Arlington Heights, in company with Gov. Randall, George B. Smith, E. May, E. M. Randall and Henry Totten. He took full minutes of the losses sustained by the different companies, either in killed, wounded or missing, but lost a portion, the memorandum of the Janesville company being among the last papers. While in camp, the regiment was visited by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman, who rode up in an open carriage. The President made a speech to the regiment, and the correspondent then narrates the following incident:

"Abraham, we will give you the men, do give us better officers," said Lieut. McLane, of the Janesville company. "We are ready to fight, but for God's sake give us officers who know something to command us," said Capt. Dave McKee, and the men gave a unanimous cheer. Lincoln hesitated, and said, 'here is your general,' pointing to

Sherman, "and if your officers do not know you, make your wants known to him." The horses, at the cheer that these remarks elicited, got restive, but Secretary Seward said: "The Wisconsin regiment did nobly in the late fight, and so well is the President pleased with their gallantry that he has to-day accepted the 7th and 8th regiments from 'our state'."

Gov. Randall and George B. Smith also addressed the regiment.

Dr. Lewis, the surgeon of the regiment, was reported taken prisoner. He got away twice, but stopped to take care of the wounded, and was again taken. His assistants, Drs. Russell and Arndt, were safe.

The following was the report of the roll call on the morning of the 23d:

Co. A.—Present, 78; missing, 24.
Co. B.—Present, 80; missing, 6; wounded, 4.
Co. C.—Present, 83; died, wounded and missing, 16.
Co. D.—Present, 91; wounded and missing, 19.
Co. E.—Present, 80; missing, 13.
Co. F.—Present, 73; missing, 29.
Co. G.—Present, 75; missing, 18.
Co. H.—Present, 87; missing, 11; wounded, 8.
Co. I.—Present, 70; missing, 29.
Co. K.—Present, 63; missing, 32; wounded, 6.

With a report that many are at Alexandria. Subsequent reports have reduced the number of missing, though up to this time, (the 29th) the exact loss is not known, or, if known, not reported. We think the figures as to Company "D," (the Janesville Company) must be incorrect, as they give 110 members to the company.

Wednesday, the 21th, "Outsider" resumed his writing, and we annex a large portion of his letter:

Yesterday morning 20,000 men could have taken and burned the city of Washington. There is no doubt of it, and the large number of soldiers now here, and hereabouts, instead of preventing such a result, would have aided by their flight, to have accelerated it. Never was a more utterly demoralized soldiery than the fugitives of the battle of last Sunday; and now, after listening to all the stories, officers and men, there is but one conclusion I can arrive at, and that is, that the Generals commanding were utterly unfit for their places. Gen. Tyler is an imbecile. If he ever goes into the field again, and comes in reach of the bullets of one of our troops, he will surely die, and those of his own state, General Tyler will be first in the death. McDowell is but little better than Tyler. The following is from the Evening Star of this city, Thursday evening, July 23, 1861:

"Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point. Col. Hunter, with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The other columns of 30,000 men was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction. General McDowell started an hour after from Centerville in a carriage, with Dr. Arnsby, of Albany, Henry Berens, Gen. McDowell's father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonsville."

This will probably explain why it was, to use the language of the Star, "His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended." It is notorious to all who were in the battle, that aids were riding over the field in every direction, inquiring, "Where is Gen. McDowell?"—Where is Gen. McDowell? Was he in attendance on his father-in-law and friends? Verily, it looks as though he was going on a dress parade, to read the above account, and the whole movements of the day show clearly that such was to them the whole battle. Today newspapers may say "The Generals were exhausted by fatigue," riding in carriages to the field, with provisions, wine and brandy in plenty, and servants at their call; but the soldier who goes four or five miles at double quick time, and without food or drink sustains a fight of eight hours against superior numbers, under cover of masked batteries, and is then "ordered to retreat to Washington," by the road 28 miles, and when he gets there 12 or 15 hours after, and no food for more than 36 hours, and is met by Gen. Tyler, "or any other man," and in brutal language, is accosted with, "You coward, why are you not in camp?" as I heard Gen. Tyler do at Willard's; well, when opportunity offers, repay such wanton insults, and hence I say Gen. Tyler will come out of no more actions alive, unless he keeps out of the reach of the bullets of his own men. I send you another extract from this same Evening Star, purporting to give a list of the regiments engaged in the action:

"The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; one Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eight Companies; 250 Marines; Eight and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire; Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirtieth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments; and Second Vermont, besides several batteries."

You will see that the N. Y. 69th, 13th, and Wisconsin 2d, who were in the same brigade, are omitted entirely, and no Ohio regiment is named. Of course merit goes for nothing here—money for everything.—You can have first-rate notices by paying for them. Whether our regiment is mentioned in the New York papers I do not know, as I have not seen them.

Yesterday Rufus King was made Brigadier General, and now I trust some attention will be paid to Wisconsin. Of the thousands of soldiers lounging about this city, there cannot at any time be found five from the Wisconsin regiment. Of the drunken men found lying on every square, we have not, as far as heard from, furnished one. The honor of pulling down and setting fire to houses, has never been claimed or accorded to Wisconsin soldiers; and to the height of bravery and gallantry, shooting and bayonetting poor fallen women in brothels, they have never reached, and they do not deserve to be noticed in the aristocratic and exclusive papers of Washington.

But, they were in the fight at Bull's Run. Their muster roll on the 23d, two days after the battle, shows a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 153, a majority of whom are killed and wounded, they were the last regiment engaged in the fight to quit the field. Men of the Connecticut, Maine and New York regiments, with whom I have talked, say they were as brave men as ever fought. Gen. Sherman says so, and it is so. I know very well soldiers ought not to have their courage and fight well, but it is no use to be mouthy-mouthed in this case. Our men will not fight under those Generals. I blamed the Captains of our Regiment, and the Commandant still more, for coming to Washington on Monday. I thought, and still think, they should have stayed with their men; but, knowing as I now do, the feelings of the men, and the feeling of the captains themselves, not only of our regiment, but of scores of others engaged in the fight, brave men and patriots, who hardly dared to remain in camp for fear of expressing their feelings before their men, it goes for to excuse them; and, besides, all the good

they could do them was their presence, but that is worth a deal at such a time.

The appointment of Gen. King gives great satisfaction to our men in camp, and now with McClellan for General, or Scott himself, Bull's Run and Manassas will be taken, and that shortly. I will say no more of our Wisconsin regiment and the fight here in general terms, but wait patiently the report of General Sherman.

While in camp yesterday one of Captain Langworthy's men came in, and the boys gathered around making inquiries where he had been, &c. He said he had been taken prisoner and ordered out to dig a grave, by a man with a gun. While digging, Mr. Seccessionist fell asleep, whereupon our boy took the gun from his hand, bayoneted him and made tracks. I did not learn his name. Langworthy said he would get it for me, but it was forgotten.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

SATURDAY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 26.
Maj. Bidwell, acting commander of the Michigan 1st regiment, in his official report of the engagement at Sunday, says his loss was heavy, occurring mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large, proportionately to men. No troops could have maintained their position any length of time under such a fire. They were hurried into action after a march of twelve miles, over an exceedingly hilly and dusty road, with little or no time for rest or refreshment; but the men evinced a courage, coolness and endurance, which entitles them to the highest praise.

Col. Richardson, in his report, gives great credit to the Michigan 3d and 4th regiments, for covering his retreat. The following is the loss of the Michigan 1st regiment. It went into the field with 475 men and 25 officers, and lost 9 officers and 108 men. Several New York regiments have re-enlisted for the war. The fortifications about Washington are fast being mounted with heavy guns. Our outposts are again being gradually extended in the direction of the rebels. The cabinet had a protracted session to-day, lasting more than four hours.

New York World's dispatch.
A letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., which states that general Gordon pervades affairs there. Mr. John Owen, the most talented lawyer of the place, has become insane over the country. He had been a strong Union man.

A soldier of the 69th regiment arrived here to night, having escaped from Manassas, where he was held as a prisoner. He says the rebels had many prisoners who were closely confined. Many of them died. He had little or no opportunity to see much, but fully confirms the reports of the immense rebel loss.

The official report of the 1st Michigan regiments loss shows that they lost one third of their officers and one fifth of their men. It appears on investigation in official quarters that the number of killed in the late battle is constantly being reduced, until to-day, it amounts to only 150. A large number of troops which were taken prisoners were placed among the killed.

A private letter from Virginia received here reports that the rebel loss was between 1,000 and 1,500. Gen. Frazar Hunter, of Prince William county, was killed, making the fourth general lost by the enemy.

Large numbers of heavy boat howitzers, with immense shell guns, have been recently mounted around Alexandria. Over one hundred trained seamen have been detailed to work them. Several vessels are busily engaged in transporting heavy timber for fortifications along the heights above Alexandria, as well as shot, shell, &c.

The Baltimore came last night from Martins Point. Everything was quiet and no signs of batteries could be seen. Tribune's Dispatch.—It has been ascertained that some 200 are yet missing from the Minnesota regiment. There are known to be killed and wounded as follows: killed—commissioned officers, 2; non-commissioned, 5; privates, 5. Wounded—commissioned officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 12; privates, 70. The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday.

A resolution will be offered to the house to-morrow, requesting the President to propose the exchange of Messrs. Burnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas, and may be voted down, on the ground of the improbability that the rebels will give up one of our men in return for two whom they have already.

Intelligence has just been received here by the government that a pretty large force of rebels had again been concentrated at Winchester and vicinity under the command of General Lee and Johnston, and considerable apprehension is entertained that an attack will be made on our force at Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
During the present session the house called upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence with foreign powers, relative to maritime rights, and also copies of all correspondence respecting the existing insurrection.

The President respectfully declines to furnish the information from motives of public policy.

The Secretary of War has no information as to the employment of Indians and Negroes in a military capacity by the so-called confederacy, and has so advised the house in response to their resolution upon that subject.

House.—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to the loyal citizens in the rebellious states, and the organization of such persons, for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate a letter of Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the house, requesting the reason for assembling U. S. troops at the seat of government.

The house then went into committee of whole on the direct tax bill.

DUNGEON, July 26.
The democratic state convention, of Iowa, met at this city on the 23th inst., and nominated Hon. Charles Macfarlane for governor, and Hon. Maturin L. Fisher for lieutenant governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" to have been the cause of war, but censuring the south nevertheless for resorting to arms to redress grievances, and opposing secession as a practical heresy; also censuring the President for assuming and exercising arbitrary power, but pledging the support of the democrats of Iowa to the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner, and favoring a national convention to settle pending difficulties.

PELHAM, July 27.
A card from James E. Harvey, minister to Portugal, appears in the North American, denying in toto the charges against him, and demanding an investigation.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, July 27.
A large force of troops is now actively engaged in putting the Heights of Arling-

ton, and other positions on the south bank of the Potomac, in a complete state of defense. Forests are being cut down to perfect the range of guns from the intrenchments, additional breastworks are being thrown up, and everything that can add to the security of the position is being done. The federal troops are now completely re-organized and ready for any attack that may be made.

The confederate cavalry captured, this morning, two officers of the regular army and a lady, who were riding out for pleasure, near the Chain Bridge.

Confederate scouts have been seen near Edward's Ferry on the Potomac, north of here, sounding the river.

It is rumored that the rebels intend invading Maryland.

Gen. Banks is at Harper's Ferry. He is being rapidly reinforced. The straggling troops from the Manassas disaster have very generally rejoined their regiments. Gen. McClellan has appointed Capt. Vanvliet, acting assistant quarter-master general, just from Leavenworth, to serve on his staff.

A number of congressmen and members of the press have gone to Fortress Monroe at the invitation of M. O. Roberts, on one of his steamers, to witness a trial of rifled cannon.

Andrew Johnson, senator from Tennessee, spoke two hours to-day in the senate, in support of the government.

I have good authority for saying that the foreign ministers think the rout of last Sunday the result of a panic without cause, and not a bona fide defeat of the federal forces.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, July 27.—P. M.

General Fremont is actively engaged day and night organizing this department. To-day he reviewed the American Zouaves. The command of the arsenal has been placed in charge of J. W. Bissell, of Rock Island Bridge memory, who is now commander of an engineer regiment.

Gen. Lyon will not be interfered with. Important military movements are progressing, the details of which are confidential.

The rebels have been very busy circulating reports of the taking of Bird's Point by Gen. Hardee, causing considerable speculation.

A private letter from a member of the state convention says the report of the committee of seven, in favor of ousting the disloyal state officers, will be adopted by fifteen majority.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

A report has reached here that two cavalry men, while accompanying a Union lady to her home, outside Alexandria, were seized by a body of secessionists near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to retreat. Two of our picket guard were shot by rebels last night within three miles of Alexandria. It was reported that a company of rebel cavalry came within three miles of our lines at Arlington, last night. Everything remains quiet to-day.

The arrival of Gen. McClellan seems to have inspired new life into our troops, and vigorous measures for the resumption of the campaign are going on. Gen. McClellan was closeted with General Scott, yesterday, and crossed the Potomac last night.

It is now believed that our loss at Bull's Run on Sunday will not exceed the following figures: Killed 300, wounded 700, missing 340.

By order of the war department, the troops stationed here will be paid off Monday. A large amount has also been sent to Harrisburg to pay the Pennsylvania troops.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The wife of Col. O. B. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Regiment, has received a dispatch from him, assuring her that he is a prisoner at Richmond, where he receives great attention from his former West Point classmates. He was slightly wounded in the arm, but is now doing well.

Captain Bush and Colonel Porter will very likely be appointed Brigadier-Generals for Pennsylvania.

Brigadier General Kearney will take command of the New Jersey volunteers, General Binyon returns to New Jersey on the 13th of August. He is, we understand, to organize five more regiments in New Jersey.

Col. Lew. Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, have been ordered here.

General McClellan received the Indiana delegation.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Midnight.

General McClellan has been inspecting the lines to-day, for ten hours, on horseback.

Governor Stevens has been appointed Colonel of the 73th New York (Scotch)—the Colonelcy vacated by the death of Colonel James D. Cameron.

Tomorrow all soldiers and officers will be required to arrive early in the evening for their quarters.

The women of whose arrival from Centerville I spoke of yesterday, say that our wounded are treated as well by the rebels as by their own, but she noticed many bodies buried on her return—mostly those having on red shirts or red trousers, (Zouaves or Brooklyn 14th). Both facts are confirmed by Burch.

Colonel Lander is authorized to raise and bring here his old friends from the Rocky Mountains and the Plains.

Col. Baker's California regiment and the 10th Massachusetts arrived to-day.

A gentleman who conversed with General Robert Anderson, two days since, says his health is much improved, and that he will soon assume his command here.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

Mrs. Hinsdale, whose husband is a member of the 2d Michigan regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned from Manassas Junction. She was at Centerville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband.

Failing to see him she supposed him a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured and conveyed her thither, and employed her there as hospital nurse. On Thursday she procured a pass from Gen. Beauregard, and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning, fatigued and exhausted. Her husband was not a prisoner, she reports a large number of our wounded are being at the Junction. The enemy say they have over 1000 prisoners.

Mrs. H. brings verbal messages from several of their friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for. The offer of liberty has been granted to those who will take an oath to not again take up arms against the confederates. A few had done so, but the majority refused.

Among the prisoners in the hospital are Henry Perrin and Lieut. Underhill of New York, who are employed as hospital stewards; E. F. Taylor, of New Jersey, surgeon; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, Dr. Swift, John Bogley and Verdenburgh of the 14th N. Y. are in the hospital. Surgeon Boxton of the 5th Maine, and surgeons of the 38th New York, 1st Minnesota and United States infantry, are prisoners. They were all taken at our hospitals, near the battle-field. Mrs. Hinsdale says that the confederates buried their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy represented they had about 60 killed, but their wounded exceeded 1500. She saw many of our dead unburied as she passed over the battle-field, and distinguished some

of them by their uniforms. She says the enemy's force at Manassas is very large, and that the officers are very busy in drilling and disciplining the troops; that Gen. Beauregard is constantly on the move, going from one part of the camp to another, and arranging, as they said, for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax Court House, with heavy guns.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., July 27.

A French war steamer is in sight in the offing.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

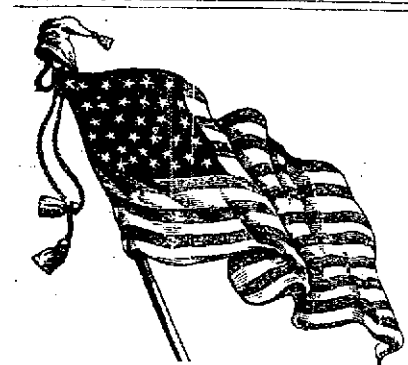
Herald's Dispatch.—The Potomac River below Washington cannot be crossed by the rebels, as Secretary Wells has ordered a powerful naval force to guard the river. The river above Washington to Harper's Ferry is equally secured by Union forces that line its banks.

The story that Gen. Lee intends to cross the Potomac between this point and Harper's Ferry cannot be true, as Lee has no desire to land between McClellan and Banks.

There will be an entire change in the whole organization of the army by placing each brigade and division upon a more satisfactory basis.

About midnight last night there was a collision between our pickets and the rebels in the vicinity of the chain bridge. It was believed that Beauregard was about to attempt the execution of his menace, but upon the return of our reconnoitering parties from Fairfax all apprehensions of an immediate attack were removed. A reconnoissance was made last night by a large force of cavalry and infantry in the direction of Fairfax. A portion of the party proceeded as far as the court house and found no signs of the enemy there or on the route, except a mounted picket guard, which retired at their approach. The withdrawal of the rebels from the vicinity in front of our line for fortifications adds strength to the rumor that their main body is proceeding towards Leesburgh and Edward's Ferry. It may be possible, however, that they have from Manassas dispatched an overwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, and drive it back across the Potomac.

Mr. Burch, the owner of the carriage in which Harris and McGraw went to recover the body of Col. Cameron, returned late this evening. He was compelled, before being released, to take an oath not to reveal anything relative to the force or defenses of the rebels, or what he saw there. He is consequently chary in his communications. He states that the party were allowed to pass up to Manassas, where, reporting themselves to Gen. Beauregard, they were arrested and placed in confinement for several days.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reorganization of the Army.

The telegraph says that the whole army is to be reorganized. The defeat at Bull's Run is opening the eyes of a good many men who would not believe that anything was wrong in the army. It will be an eye-opener in regard to financial matters, also. Everything needs reorganizing from our national government down to our township affairs. We can economize at every step, and the aggregate saving, by a vigorous pruning, would be immense. We trust that the army will be remodeled and reorganized, and all the old, effete, drunken and useless men and worn-out systems and regulations, will be discarded. It needs a business man to do it, and not a politician. It needs the services of true men in all the branches of public affairs to lop off the excesses which have accumulated during a fifty years' peace. Our taxes are to be much heavier than heretofore, not to be reduced for years, in order to furnish the means for this war. In order to pay them we must retrench and economize in public affairs and private expenditures.

The defeat at Bull's Run makes it certain that a war of several years before us. Heretofore it has been the hope of statesmen that the contest might be avoided, in some way. But these men must now see that it has come to this, that Jeff Davis is to rule not only the south, but the north also, or we must put him and his cut-throats to the sword. It is time to look around and see how it is to be done.

DIRECT TAXATION.—Congress has been discussing a bill to raise a direct tax of \$30,000,000 annually. As it was drawn, the heaviest burden would come upon real estate. The northern members resisted it, and on Saturday a motion was made by Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report forthwith a bill upon the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income, or the wealth of the country. Under a tax of thirty millions, the share of Wisconsin would be \$779,583. Under the bill as amended considerably less.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GEN. PATTERSON.—It is said by a gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the strongest feeling prevailed there against Gen. Patterson among the soldiers, whom he has accused of being unwilling to proceed because their term of enlistment had expired. We have good authority for saying that Gen. Patterson rejected the services of Indiana and Pennsylvania regiments, who offered for ten days beyond the period of enlistment, or until reinforcements should arrive.—N. Y. Tribune of the 25th.

Several of the members of the Wisconsin First have returned, and they indignantly deny that any regiment refused to proceed with Patterson to the attack on Johnston. They were all anxious to do so, and the Wisconsin regiment offered to extend their term for twenty days.

RETREAT OF WISE.—Gen. Cox has driven Gov. Wise out of Charleston, on the Kanawha, in western Virginia. The rebels burnt bridges and a steamboat before leaving, besides other property. The vandalism of Wise is strengthening the Union cause in that region.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS IN THE EASTERN CITIES.—The New York papers of Monday morning contained such positive assurances of the success of our troops at Manassas, that the people of the city were naturally at first overjoyed, but they had encountered disaster and defeat. This feeling soon gave place, however, to very different emotions. Says the Times:

The blow had been felt—how severely no one can describe—but when the stupor it had caused passed off, the eye was clear, the muscle braced, and the purpose strong. It could be avenged. Northern men, they said, are all the better for being beaten once or twice. We know our foe now, and we are going to fill his place. So genuine was the impulse of renewed patriotism, that the various recruiting offices in the city secured more men yesterday than they have done on any previous day for a month past. It is cold water that hardens steel, and disaster that proves the metal of a nation.

The Philadelphia Press says: We do not believe that a like feeling ever prevailed in this city before. It was not only clamorous, like that subsequent to the taking of Fort Sumter, but still as the pause before a storm, and terrible in its very quietness.

The names of the gallant dead were remembered with their virtues, and the living were anxious to move away, that the places of the immortal dead might be filled. If each man had spoken his resolve, or put it into type, it might have been something like this:

"The world is looking upon us, its voice comes over the seas; shall we see our flag go down? Let us speak as the dead would appeal to us, could their murdered spirits appear—forward to Manassas! wipe out the memory of this mistake, let Richmond and Charleston feel the heel they have spurned. Retake our fortifications, reclaim our forts, let the republic and America survive, though a whole nation of men give up their lives, and blood flows like a river!"

The third Wisconsin regiment is at Harper's Ferry and the fourth at Baltimore.

Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday afternoon has a long report from its correspondent "Outsider," of the defeat at Bull's Run and the condition of the Wisconsin 2d regiment after the battle. According to this report the regiment was actively and honorably engaged in the conflict, until the flight commenced. The first letter of "Outsider" is dated the 22d. We make such extracts from this and subsequent ones as we have room for:

"All accounts agree that the Wisconsin men stood up to the rack well, fought as we had a right to expect they would, and never flinched while ordered to advance or remain stationary; but they must have been panic-stricken after the retreat had commenced, as the officers, Capt. Colwell, Col. Peck and Col. Coon were in this city before 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bouck, Strong and McKee are also said to be in this city, and if so, must have got here in the forenoon, as none have been permitted to cross the river since noon, civilians or others, except to convey prisoners or transmit intelligence.

Why our officers are in Washington instead of staying across the river and looking after the men is proof to me that it was with them 'devil take the hindmost,' and the subscriber has done some in the way of blessing 'over the left,' I am sorry to say. During the morning soldiers came crowding across the river, all of whom said they had been in the fight. I questioned hundreds and got as many versions. I asked Capt. Colwell, who breakfasted with me, and who, with Lieut. Hatch, came into the city on horseback, having, as they say, caught secession horses, where our men were? Did not know! 'He stayed in the fight until he was the senior officer and then left.' Hatch was wounded in one arm and leg slightly, but sufficiently to disable him for the present, and Capt. Colwell says he came here to deliver him to his parents, who reside here. Soon after saw Col. Peck, who had got here via Alexandria, and knew nothing of the whereabouts of his men. Hunted around for others; met Hanchett, who was terribly excited, and about 11 o'clock found Major McDonald. 'What the devil are you doing here,' was my salutation, for not having found a soldier of our regiment, I had got past having any sort of respect for the officers who were here and abandoned their men.

The major handed me a paper, saying, 'there is why I am here.' I append a copy:

"July 22, 1863.
WM. R. BREWSTER,
Major 28th regiment."

My next question was: Where are our boys? Four hundred of them are just across from Georgetown, at Fort Corcoran, where all are ordered, was the reply. The major got some horses to call and went back across the river to town. Henry Tolson, who has been waiting with me for three days past for Gov. Randall to visit the men, could not restrain himself, but went with Major McDonald at the risk of being arrested as a spy, using a pass of one representative, and passing himself off as that gentleman. This afternoon about 8 o'clock McDonald was again sent over with wounded prisoners.

I attempted to get across the river this forenoon and again this afternoon. Senator Doolittle applied in person for a pass, and was refused. Gov. Randall arrived here this evening, and will go over in the morning, and I will accompany him, when I shall be able to give further particulars. All day I looked for soldiers of our Wisconsin regiment, but could find none. Hundreds I questioned, saw them in the fight and said they were badly cut on. On my way down town, at 7 o'clock I saw, I thought, two men I recognized, and taking hold of the arm of one, asked him if he was not from Wisconsin. 'Yes,' he replied, with animation, 'I belong to the second regiment, and want to find it.' When did you come here? I asked. 'I have just crossed the Long Bridge,' was replied, and I learned subsequently that there being no accommodations across the river for the multitude of soldiers that gathered there, they came to the Long Bridge where they were permitted to cross, as the rain soaked every thing.

On further inquiry I found ten in all who had been nearly two days without food. I took them down to my hotel where Major McDonald was going before retreating, and gave them their supper. McDonald as well as the men, were completely fagged out, and while waiting for supper, and during the conversation, fell asleep in their chairs, do the best they could.

Clothing, the commissary, says he brought Peck into this city, and that he was completely prostrated by exhaustion, &c., &c., and this is the excuse offered for all the officers. Let others make comments. I can only say d—n.

All the men I have talked with condemn the conduct of Gen. Tyler. That the battle was lost through the want of generalship is very clear. At three o'clock the battle was believed to be won, and our whole troops were drawn up in line. Gen. McDowell passed along with the army, and was cheered by a victory. It was at this time the dispatch was sent which caused the New York papers to announce a victory; orders were then given to 'advance and take the rebels prisoners,' when the fatal fire was made from the masked batteries and concealed infantry. Our troops were taken by surprise; they had been on their feet from one o'clock in the morning without food, and in a pressively hot day, and had fought eight hours, marching some four miles in double quick time, which is very exhausting, and the change so suddenly from exultation at victory to a prospect of defeat, completely demoralized them—but then a reserve of 5,000 fresh men would have gained us the victory. The whistle of the railroad and the appearance of fresh troops to aid the army, tended further to dispirit our troops, and a regular standstill 'devil take the hindmost.' Our Wisconsin regiment was one of the latest to leave the ground; but when they did leave, they made good time. They fired the last volley that was fired, and then broke like quarter horses. All the captains are in camp or here except Langworthy and Ely.

On the 23d, the correspondent visited the camp of the second regiment at Arlington Heights, in company with Gov. Randall, George B. Smith, E. May, E. M. Randall and Henry Totten. He took full minutes of the losses sustained by the different companies, either in killed, wounded or missing, but lost a portion, the memorandum of the Janesville company being among the lost papers. While in camp, the regiment was visited by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman, who rode up in an open carriage. The President made a speech to the regiment, and the correspondent then narrates the following incident:

"Abraham, we will give you the men, do give us better officers," said Lieut. McLane, of the Janesville company. "We are ready to fight, but for God's sake give us officers who know something to command us," said Capt. Davis McKee, and the men gave a unanimous cheer. Lincoln hesitated, and said, 'here is your general,' pointing to

Sherman, "and if your officers do not suit you, make your wants known to him." The horses, at the cheer that these remarks elicited, got restive, but Secretary Seward arose and said: "The Wisconsin regiment did nobly in the late fight, and so well is the President pleased with their gallantry that he has to-day accepted the 7th and 8th regiments from your state."

Gov. Randall and George B. Smith also addressed the regiment.

Dr. Lewis, the surgeon of the regiment, was reported taken prisoner. He got away twice, but stopped to take care of the wounded, and was again taken. His assistants, Drs. Russell and Arnold, were safe.

The following was the report of the roll call on the morning of the 23d:

Co. A.—Present, 73; missing, 24.
Co. B.—Present, 50; missing, 6; wounded, 4.

Co. C.—Present, 93; died, wounded and missing, 16.
Co. D.—Present, 91; wounded and missing, 19.

Co. E.—Present, 80; missing, 13.
Co. F.—Present, 73; missing, 29.

Co. G.—Present, 75; missing, 18.
Co. H.—Present, 87; missing, 11; wounded, 8.

Co. I.—Present, 70; missing, 29.
Co. K.—Present, 63; missing, 32; wounded, 6.

With a report that many are at Alexandria.

Subsequent reports have reduced the number of missing, though up to this time, (the 29th) the exact loss is not known, or, if known, not reported. We think the figures as to Company "D," (the Janesville Company) must be incorrect, as they give 110 members to the company.

Wednesday, the 24th, "Outsider" resumed his writing, and we annex a large portion of his letter:

Yesterday morning 20,000 men could have taken and burned the city of Washington. There is no doubt of it, and the large number of soldiers now here, and hereabouts, is a strong evidence of this result, would have aided by the late defeat. The rebels had been a more utterly demoralized soldier than the fugitives of the battle of last Sunday; and now, after listening to all the stories, officers and men, there is but one conclusion I can arrive at, and that is, that the Generals commanding, were utterly unfit for their places. Gen. Tyler is an imbecile. If he ever goes into the field again, and comes in reach of the bullets of our troops, he will surely die, and that of his own state, Connecticut, will be first at his death. McDowell is but little better than Tyler. The following is a letter from the Bretning Star of this city, Thursday evening, July 23, 1863:

"Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point. Col. Hunter, with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The center column of 30,000 men was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction. General McDowell started at noon from Centerville in a carriage, with Dr. Arnesty, of Albany, Henry Berens, Gen. McClelland, father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonsville."

This will probably explain why it was, to use the language of the Star, "His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended." It is notorious to all who were in the battle, that aids were riding over the field in every direction, inquiring, "Where is Gen. McDowell?"—Where is Gen. McDowell? Was he at attention on his father-in-law and friends? Verily, it looks as though he was going on a dress parade, to read the above account, and the whole movements of the day show clearly that such was to them the whole battle. Today newspapers say that the Generals were exhausted by fatigue, riding in carriages to the field, with provisions, wine and brandy in plenty, and servants at their call; but the soldier who goes four or five miles at double quick time, and without food or drink sustains a fight of eight hours against superior numbers, under cover of masked batteries, and is then ordered to retreat to Washington, by the road 23 miles, and when he gets there 12 or 15 hours after, and no food for more than 36 hours, and is met by Gen. Tyler, "or any other man," and in brutal language, is accosted with, "You coward, why are you not in camp?" as I heard Gen. Tyler do at Willard's; will, when opportunity offers, repay such wanton insults, and hence I say Gen. Tyler will come out of no more actions alive, unless he leaves out of the reach of the bullets of his own men. I send you another extract from this same Evening Star, purporting to give a list of the regiments engaged in the action:

"The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; one Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eighth Companies; 250 Marines; Eight and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire; Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirtieth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments, and Second Vermont, besides several batteries."

You will see that the N. Y. 69th, 134th and Wisconsin 2d, who were in the same brigade, are omitted entirely, and no Ohio regiment is named. Of course merit goes for nothing here—money for everything.—You can have first rate notices by paying for them. Whether our regiment is mentioned in the New York papers I do not know, as I have not seen them.

Yesterday Rufus King was made Brigadier General, and now I trust some attention will be paid to Wisconsin. Of the thousands of soldiers hanging about this city, there cannot at any time be found one from the Wisconsin regiment. Of the drunken men found lying on every square, we have not, as far as heard from, furnished one. The honor of pulling down and setting fire to houses, has never been claimed or accorded to Wisconsin soldiers; and to the height of bravery and gallantry, shooting and bayonetting poor fallen women and children, they have never reached, and they do not deserve to be noticed in the aristocratic and exclusive papers of Washington.

But, they were in the fight at Bull's Run. Their muster roll on the 23d, two days after the battle, shows a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 153, a majority of whom are killed and wounded, they were the last regiment engaged in the fight to quit the field. Men of the Connecticut, Maine and New York regiments, with whom I have talked, say they were as brave men as ever fought. Gen. Sherman says so, and it is so. I know regular soldiers ought not to have their superior officers disparaged; they should have their confidence, and without it they cannot fight well. But it is no use to be mealy-mouthed in this case. Our men will not fight under those Generals. I blamed the Captains of our Regiment, and the Commandant still more, for coming to Washington on Monday. I thought, and still think, they should have stayed with their regiments, and the feeling of the captain, that he was not only of the fight, but of scores of others engaged in the fight, brave men and patriots, who hardly dared to remain in camp for fear of expressing their feelings before their men, it goes far to excuse them; and, besides, all the good

they could do was their presence, but that is worth a deal at such a time.

The appointment of Gen. King gives great satisfaction to our men in camp, and to the people of this city. Gen. McClelland, or Scott himself, Bull's Run and Manassas will be taken, and that shortly. I will say no more of our Wisconsin regiment, and the fight here in general terms, but wait patiently the report of General Sherman.

While in camp yesterday one of Captain Langworthy's men came in, and the boys gathered around making inquiries where he had been, &c. He said he had been taken prisoner and ordered out to dig a grave, by a man with a gun. While digging, Mr. Seccostout fell asleep, whereupon our boy took the gun from his hand, bayoneted him and made tracks. I did not learn his name. Langworthy said he would get it for me, but it was forgotten.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

SATURDAY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 26.
Maj. Hildwell, acting commander of the Michigan 1st regiment, in his official report of the engagement on Sunday, says his loss was heavy, occurring mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large, proportionately to a man. No troops could have maintained their position any length of time under such a fire. They were hurried into action after a march of twelve miles, over an exceedingly hilly and dusty road, with little or no time for rest or refreshment; but the men evinced a courage, coolness and endurance, which entitles them to the highest praise.

Col. Richardson, in his report, gives credit to the Michigan 3d and 4th regiments, for covering his retreat. The following is the loss of the Michigan 1st regiment. It went into the field with 475 men and 25 officers, and lost 9 officers and 108 men.

Several New York regiments have been enlisted for the war. The fortifications about Washington are fast being mounted with heavy guns. Our outposts are again being gradually extended in the direction of the rebels. The cabinet has a protracted session to-day, lasting more than four hours.

New York World's dispatch.

A letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., which states that General Gilman, paroled at there. Mr. John Owen, the most talented lawyer of the place, has become insane over the country. He had been a strong Union man.

A soldier of the 6th regiment arrived here to-night, having escaped from Manassas, where he was held as a prisoner. He says the rebels had many prisoners who were closely confined. Many of them died. He had little or no opportunity to see much, but confirms the reports of the immense rebel loss.

The official report of the 1st Michigan regiment loss shows that they lost one third of their officers and one fifth of their men.

It appears on investigation in official quarters that the number of killed in the late battle is constantly being reduced, until to-day, it amounts to only 150. A large number of troops which were taken prisoners were placed among the killed.

A private letter from Virginia received here reports that the rebel loss was between 1,000 and 1,500. Edgar Hunter, of Prince William county, was killed making the fourth general loss by the enemy.

Large numbers of heavy boat howitzers, with immense shell guns, have been recently mounted around Alexandria. Over one hundred trained seamen have been detailed to work them. Several vessels are busily engaged in transporting heavy timber for fortifications along the heights above Alexandria, as well as to the city.

The Baltimore case last night, from Matthews Point. Everything was quiet and no signs of batteries could be seen.

Tribune's Dispatch.—It has been ascertained that some 200 are yet missing from the Minnesota regiment. There are known to be killed and wounded as follows: killed—commissioned officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, 6; privates, 6. Wounded—commissioned officers, 6; privates, 10. The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday.

A resolution will be offered to the house to-morrow, requesting the President to propose the exchange of Messrs. Barnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas, and may be voted down, on the ground of the improbability that the rebels will give up one of our men in return for two whom they have already released.

Intelligence has just been received here of rebels had again been concentrated at Winchester and vicinity under the command of both Generals Lee and Johnston, and considerable apprehension is entertained that an attack will be made on our force at Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
During the present session the house called upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence with foreign powers, relative to maritime rights, and also copies of all correspondence respecting the existing insurrection.

The Secretary of War has no information as to the employment of Indians and Negroes in a military capacity by the so-called confederacy, and has so advised the house in response to their resolution upon that subject.

House.—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay for the transportation of soldiers and their families to the loyal citizens in the rebellious states, and the organization of such persons, for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate a letter of Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the house, requesting the reason for assembling U. S. troops at the seat of government.

The house then went into committee of whole on the direct tax bill.

Dubuque, July 26.
The democratic state convention, of Iowa, met at this city on the 25th inst., and nominated Hon. Charles Mason for governor, and Hon. Matruin L. Fisher for lieutenant governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" to have been the cause of war, but censuring the south neutrals for resorting to arms to redress grievances, and opposing secession as a practical heresy; also censuring the President for assuming and exercising arbitrary power, but pledging the support of the democrats of Iowa to the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner, and favoring a national convention to settle pending difficulties.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.
A card from James E. Harvey, minister to Portugal, appears in the North American, denouncing the course against him, and demanding an investigation.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

A large force of troops is now actively engaged in putting the Heights of Arling-

ton, and other positions on the south bank of the Potomac, in a complete state of defense. Forests are being cut down to perfect the range of guns from the intrenchments, additional breastworks are being thrown up, and everything that can add to the security of the position is being done. The federal troops are now completely reorganized and ready for any attack that may be made.

The confederate cavalry captured, this morning, two officers of the regular army and a lady, who were riding out, for pleasure, near the Chain Bridge.

Confederate scouts have been seen near Edward's Ferry on the Potomac, north of here, sounding the river.

It is rumored that the rebels intend invading Maryland.

Gen. Banks is at Harper's Ferry. He is being rapidly reinforced.

The city is perfectly quiet. The straggling troops from the Manassas disaster have very generally rejoined their regiments.

Gen. McClelland has appointed Capt. Vanvleet, acting assistant quartermaster general, just from Leavenworth, to serve on his staff.

A number of congressmen had members of the press have gone to Fort Monroe at the invitation of M. O. Roberts, on one of his steamers, to witness a trial of rifled cannon.

Andrew Johnson, senator from Tennessee, spoke two hours to-day in the senate, in support of the government.

I have good authority for saying that the foreign ministers think the rout of last Sunday the result of a panic without cause, and not a bona fide defeat of the federal forces.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, July 27.—9 p. m.

General Fremont is actively engaged day and night organizing this department. To-day he reviewed the American Zouaves.

The command of the arsenal has been placed in charge of J. W. Bissell, of Rock Island, an engineer, who is now commander of an engineer regiment.

Gen. Lyon will not be interfered with.

Important military movements are progressing, the details of which are confidential.

The rebels have been very busy circulating reports of the taking of Bird's Point by Gen. Hardee, causing considerable speculation.

A private letter from a member of the state senate here says the report of the committee of seven, in favor of ousting the disloyal state officers, will be adopted by fifteen majority.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

A report has reached here that two cavalry men, while accompanying a Union lady to her home, outside Alexandria, were seized by a body of secessionists near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off.

The lady was allowed to retreat. Two of our picket guard were shot by rebels last night within three miles of Alexandria. It was reported that a company of rebel cavalry came within three miles of our lines at Arlington, last night. Everything remains quiet to-day.

The arrival of Gen. McClelland seems to have inspired new life into our troops, and vigorous measures for the resumption of the campaign are going on. Gen. McClelland was closeted with General Scott, yesterday, and discussed the Potomac last night.

It is now believed that our loss at Bull's Run on Sunday will not exceed the following figures: Killed 300, wounded 700, missing 340.

By order of the war department, the troops stationed here will be paid off Monday. A large amount has also been sent to Harrisburg to pay the Pennsylvania troops.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The wife of Col. O. B. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Regiment, has received a dispatch from him, assuring her that he is a prisoner at Richmond, where he receives great attention from his former West Point classmates. He was slightly wounded in the arm, but is now doing well.

Captain Bush and Colonel Porter will very likely be appointed Brigadier-Generals from Pennsylvania.

Brigadier-General Kearney will take command of the New Jersey volunteers. Gen. Bury will be ordered to New Jersey on the 13th of August. He was understood to organize five more regiments in New Jersey.

Col. Lew. Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, have been ordered here.

General McClelland received the Indiana delegation.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Midnight.

General McClelland has been inspecting the lines to-day, for ten hours, on horseback.

Governor Stevens has been appointed Colonel of the 79th New York (Scotch), the Colonelcy vacated by the death of Colonel James D. Cameron.

To-morrow an order will be issued requiring all soldiers and officers to be in their quarters early in the evening.

The woman of whose arrival in our territory I spoke of yesterday, says that she was wounded as well by the rebels as by her own, but she noticed many bodies buried on her return—mostly those having red shirts or red trousers, (Zouaves or Brooklyn 14th.) Both facts are confirmed by Burck.

Colonel Lander is authorized to raise and bring here his old friends from the Rocky Mountains and his Plains.

Col. Baker's California regiment and the 10th Massachusetts arrived to-day.

A gentleman who conversed with General Robert Anderson, two days since, says his health is much improved, and that he will soon assume his command here.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

Mrs. Hinsdale, whose husband is a member of the 24th Michigan regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned from Manassas Junction. She was at Centerville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband.

Failing to see him, she supposed him a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured and conveyed her thither, and employed her there as hospital nurse. On Thursday she procured a pass from Gen. Beauregard, and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning, fatigued and exhausted. Her husband was not a prisoner, but returned with his regiment.

The reports a large number of our wounded soldiers are being sent to the enemy's camp, and says that the wounded are well cared for. The offer of liberty has been granted to those who will take an oath to not again take up arms against the confederates. A few had done so, but the majority refused.

Among the prisoners in the hospital are Henry Perrin and Lieut. Underhill of New York, who are employed as hospital stewards; E. F. Taylor, of New Jersey, surgeon; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, Dr. Swift, John Bogley and Verdenburgh of the 14th N. Y. are in the hospital. Surgeon Bostox of the 5th Maine, and surgeons of the 38th New York, 1st Minnesota and United States infantry, are prisoners. They were all taken at our hospitals, near the battlefield, and are being sent to the enemy's camp, and says that the wounded are well cared for.

Four Monroes, July 27.

The Old Fellows Hall, jail and four other buildings at Manassas, were yesterday burned by our troops, in preparation for an immediate attack by the secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last

night. Maj. Max. Webber now occupies Col. Duryea's former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek. The place is not yet occupied by the rebels.

A flag of truce came into Newport News this morning, with a proposition, giving our troops 24 hours to leave. In case there place is not evacuated, they will force us out. The gunboat Dale, of 20 guns, at once went up from Old Point. The Albattos and Hengrin are also stationed there, while the Minnesota and 7 gun boats at Old Point are ready to assist, should Newport News be attacked. Col. Phelps says he can hold the place against twice his own force; which consists of four effective regiments. Our entrenchments are of a formidable character.

The rebels have to-day been practicing from a battery at Willoughby Point, some 5 miles below Sewall's Point, and just below the Rip Raps. Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

City	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	12:30 A. M.	5:45 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Way	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Chicago and way	3:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through	5:45 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
Way	8:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien	10:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Monroe	1:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Bellevue	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis	7:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
Overland mail from Madison to Janesville	1:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee	7:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville	1:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to St. Louis	7:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
Overland mail from St. Louis to Janesville	1:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

The Battle of Bull's Run.

The following letters were written for the information of friends, by a member of the Janesville Volunteers, and not for publication. We are, however, permitted to publish them to satisfy the public anxiety for all the news that can be procured in relation to the Second Wisconsin regiment, which suffered quite severely in this battle. We hope the missing from the regiment may return, but the probabilities are that many of them never will. Our readers who have read the letters of Corporal Hamilton, in our paper, will especially regret to learn that his name is among those placed on the list of those who have not been heard from.

Fort Corcoran, Va.,
July 23, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—We have at last had the long looked for fight. On Thursday, the 18th, our boys had a little fight at Bull's Run. The contest was unequal, and the enemy fell back towards Manassas Junction. On Sunday last, our boys came up to a fort of masked batteries. The fight commenced about six in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. Our men fought with the greatest bravery, and without a leader. The soldiers say that at the commencement of the fight, the officer in command ran away, and was not seen again in the battle field.

All allow that it has been one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent. The celebrated Sherman's battery was taken by the rebels, and retaken at the point of the bayonet. Our boys took a battery of six guns, but were afterwards compelled to retreat. At six o'clock, our troops were so badly cut up that the order was given for a general retreat; and a large portion of the federal army broke and ran for their lives, hotly pursued by the rebels. We lost a great many men in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and about one hundred wagons loaded with provisions.

The battle was fought about 25 miles from here. All night on the 21st, and all day Monday, the 22d, our boys came struggling along, and even to-day, the 23d, some of them have just arrived. Many of our company have come in wounded, and some of them were left dead or wounded on the battle field. None of the officers were killed, and but one wounded slightly in the arm.

The President, Mr. Seward, Gov. Randall, Gen. Sherman and G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin, were all here a little while ago, and all made speeches to us. Lieut. McLain told the President that we had brave men, but no officers. The President said we should have officers before we went into another fight.

Gen. Tyler has been arrested for making the attack on Bull's Run without orders. When the first division were retreating, and the rebels were following in hot pursuit with their cannon, killing and wounding many of our men while running for their lives, the second division came upon the rebels, forcing them to retire, with much loss, to Manassas Junction, two miles south, where they will make another stand.

It rained all night, and many thousands were obliged to lay out in it. We are all in good cheer.

CAMP PECK, July 24, 1861.

I have just written over two sheets of paper to you, but on receiving a letter from you, I thought I would write a little more, as the excitement here has somewhat abated. This afternoon, all that feel well enough are out to work building a brush fence around our camp. I think by the appearance of things the enemy are advancing on Washington. The man that went up in the balloon this morning, went southeast out of sight. He threw out several messages, but they were sealed, and directed to General Scott. Sergeant Sanders just came in and said the enemy were within twelve miles of here.

We can hear cannon roaring now, and have for several hours. One of our Captains has just returned from Vienna where they are fighting.

I think from what I have heard, we have thirty thousand troops between here and the rebels.

They (the rebels) are being reinforced all the time. The next battle will tell, as we will be about equal in numbers, but they will have to make the attack.

In retreating from Bull's Run many of our boys threw away their guns and knapsacks. I have had the measles, and was not well enough to be in the battle, but was left with one hundred others to take care of the camp.

One regiment is going home this afternoon. They are called cowards by all who stay. There are many others whose time is up, but they say they will stay till old Jeff is dead, and they have a piece of him. Good grief, don't you think so?

If I live I am bound to have a lock of his hair. I am quite smart, and think I shall come out all right.

The enemy are fierce, and are quite sure they will whip us out, and I confess it looks as though it was going to be a hard struggle.

Wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, and everything looks poor. I have not time now to give you a description of the country, but when the war excitement quiets down a little, I will give you a plain account of it.

We are two miles from Washington, and within five rods of a fort. We are building a brush fence around our camp. I have the rheumatism, and have been excused. Many of our boys have bullet holes through their clothes and caps, and yet were not hurt. We are a hard looking set, all covered with dirt, as we have to lay in the mud. We

have had hard work to get anything to eat, but we get plenty to-day.

July, 25th.
This morning we find that thirteen of our men are missing: Corporals J. Hamilton and Sackett, Chas. Brown, S. McRey, McIntyre, Jason Brown, Perry, O. Wilcox and five others. We are the only regiment, so far as I can learn, but what had some of its commissioned officers killed. We have one wounded in his arm. One of our boys, after receiving a ball through the knee, got down on the other and fired over twenty times, and then retreated twenty-five miles. We have lost out of our regiment about 200 men—a very small loss compared with some other regiments. The rebels came out and formed a line of battle with their backs towards our brigade, had the stars and stripes flying, and all supposed they were federal troops. One general told the boys not to kill their own men, and so they did not fire. All at once the rebel captain gave orders to about face, and they then fired on our men and killed many of them. The Zouaves then pitched into them and cut them down. As soon as the rebels fired they raised the secession flag. F. Lee shot it down. The rebels caught it up and ran. Our boys chased them until they ran into a masked battery, when they were forced to retreat.

One of our captains has a young negro slave who ran out of the rebel fort and came to him. The young darkey reports that the rebels have two regiments of slaves, but they had to be kept inside the fort to prevent their running away. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels came out with seven hundred cavalry, mostly black horses. They made a terrific charge on our men, and dashed through many regiments. The Zouaves made a stand to resist their fury, and with the help of others, killed nearly all the men, took as many of their horses as they could catch, mounted them and rode off. Our boys say the ground was strewn with swords, revolvers and implements of war. Chaucery Eide shot a cavalry man just in time to save his own life. Clark Thomas shot one under nearly the same circumstances, but he was run over and cut off from the rest of his company. After wandering about for a while, he succeeded in securing a South Carolina charger, mounted him, and made his escape through the woods.

Our soldiers do not believe the reports of officers about our loss. They perhaps think it policy to keep this matter a secret as long as possible. We have a man to go up in a balloon every day, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy, but the result of his discoveries is kept from us; still it is evident to us all that the rebels are advancing, as orders were given this morning to fortify our camp. This order was given immediately after the first dispatch was received from our celestial neighbor.

From your affectionate son,

W. H. FOOTE.

[A letter from the same writer, received to-day, dated the 26th, says: "All the officers are safe except Corporals Hamilton and Sackett. It is reported that Hamilton is in a Highland regiment, and that Sackett was shot in the chin and is in Georgetown hospital."]

LETTER FROM EDWARD KILALLEE.

July 23, 1861.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I embrace the present opportunity to let you know how the war gets along. We had a very hard time of it, and fought about thirteen hours. Then we had to retreat and run to save our lives. The secession cavalry followed us about four miles, and we fired into them killed the most of them. What was left of them went back. The enemy was left with 80,000 strong and they kept retreating all the time before us, until they got into a fort they had built on Bull's Run. There they stopped, and troops kept coming in from Manassas Junction by thousands to help them. We are expecting an attack on Washington every hour.

There were about 100 of the Wisconsin volunteers killed, and 100 wounded. There were about five killed and ten wounded of the Janesville company. Every one stood up and fought like tigers. Gen. Tyler came up to us when we were firing into the secessionists, and told us to stop. He said we were killing our own men. I put our men in confusion, and a great many of them stopped firing, while the secessionists kept firing into us like everything. If we had had a good general we think it would have turned out better. We are going to try them once more, any way. We have got a new general now.

I want you to print this in your paper, that the people may know how we get along in the war.

Yours truly,

EDWARD KILALLEE.

The sixth Wisconsin regiment passed through Chicago on Sunday evening, en route for Washington. They were hospitably received in Chicago, and a very large number of the people escorted them to the depot.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—The above named company will meet hereafter, for drill, at their Armory opposite the American House on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday evenings. Persons wishing to join will report themselves at the Armory on the above named evenings, or they will find a list of the members at the Clothing House of B. Bornheim or at Inman & Pepper's Dining Saloon. From information received I am authorized to say the company will be quartered in a very short time.

W. B. BRITTON, Capt.

DEATH OF MR. CAMPBELL.—We have several more particulars connected with the death of Mr. Campbell by the caving in of a well in which he was working. The well was on the premises of Mr. Carl Vaughn, in the town of Porter, and Mr. Campbell was repairing the curbing. He was raised within 32 feet of the surface before was buried. Mr. Alfred Slack, of this city, was sent for to extricate him, and his body was recovered Saturday evening.

Read the letters from our volunteers.

For the Daily Gazette.

Our Flag.

BY M. W. CHILDS.

Let every son of freedom kneel
Beside our sturdy banner's shade;
Fling out its folds, let traitors flee,
The power that's in a patriot's blade.
Not as the helms of the slave
Swear we to live, or conquered die,
For sooner will we seek the grave
Than let that flag that's now on high.

Our fathers in those days gone by
Purchased that emblem with their blood;
Shall it be said that you and I
Let it go down in treason's food?
Nay, much sooner will we pour
Our last life drop in its defence,
And give to all, this wide land o'er,
This glorious flag, a heritage.

Long shall its constellation field
Wave over clay, and iron, and stone,
In distant lands, as freedom's shield;
Still may it carry its renown.
Then pledge we now, that evermore
That standard shall before us stand,
Yea, even till old ocean's roar
Shall sing its requiem on dry land.

Mr. E. A. Burlingame, formerly a school teacher in this city, is raising a Rifle Company in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Shanghai Chandler of the Adams County Independent, was wounded in the foot at the battle of Bull's Run.

REBEL INFORMATION.—Percy Walker, rebel secretary of war, has urged southern newspaper correspondents and editors to forbear from the publication of "such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause," and adds: "You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the north, and we may derive profit from their example by omitting and judicious reserve in communications for the southern journals."

A CONFEDERATE FLAG.—We have before us a small confederate flag which was picked up by one of our soldiers on the field of "Falling Waters," and sent to Mr. Wheeler of the Sentinel. Mr. Wheeler requested it for the historical society, and it has been promptly sent to him. It has ten white calico stars on a blue calico ground, and the rest of it is made up of three broad faint colored red, white and red bars. The most unprejudiced would say upon seeing it that the work is abominable and the style poor.—Madison Patriot.

The western Virginia correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports the following specimen of orthography as having been discovered in a rebel soldier's letter: The writer, a soldier in a Georgia regiment, I believe "spelt according to sound" most literally. For example, he wanted to tell the young lady to whom he was writing, that he "would fight the accursed Yankees so long as God Almighty gave him breath." When he came to "God Almighty," he appears to have been puzzled. Finally he made a desperate dash, and wrote it down thus: G-o-d, G-o-d, I-e, die, G-o-d-die, m-i, n-i, t-y, t-y, G-o-d-die M-i, t-y.

"The cities of the South shall be shut up and none shall open them."—Jeremiah, xlii, 10.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by
BUMP & GRAY,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 25, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were quite light to-day, only about 500 bushels being on the market, and prices were steady at Saturday's quotations. The light receipts are owing mostly to many farmers being heavily engaged harvesting their grain, which is fast ripening, and the probability is that there will be comparatively nothing done in the market during the next three or four weeks.

We continue Saturday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 65c; currency; fair to good dry shipping 50c; rejected 30c.

COIN—10-15 per 50 lbs. shelled, and 14c per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—good head and shipping demand at 14c.

RYE—quiet at 20c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull sale at 15c per 50 lbs, common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.40, 1.75 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c; fair, pur.

BUTTER—plenty at 10c; fair to choice roll.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 15c per lb for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—Green, 25c; dry, 50c.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 35c; chickens, 50c.

SHRIMP PILTS—range from 30c to 40c each.

of all kinds, at
JANESVILLE, July 25, 1861.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

L. OW'S Brown Windsor Soap,
Buck's Brown Windsor Soap,
Mangrove and Gundry's Soaps,
Chinese Plastering Soap,
Harrison's, Best, Honey, Patching, Ambrosial Soap,
Colgate's Soaps, in bars for family use,
Travelers', only used by the elite,
Yankee Shaving, Glycerine,
Worley's Ambrosial Tablets,
Miles' Shaving Soap, Gals',
Colleges, Hair Cream,
Florida Water,
Bathing Towels, Fine Sponges,
Toilet Goods
of all kinds, at
JANESVILLE, July 25, 1861.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

CAMP SONG of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Ellis' words, Regiments March, Sally the Belle Tell the Devil to Hide His Head in a Sifted Lotion, Dream on Little Lull, God and Liberty, The Beautiful Maiden Jean, Over the Way, Mother, Oh Sing of the Olden Time, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of
D. D. WILSON,
Janesville, July 25, 1861.

To Rent.

A LARGE and commodious two story brick house, situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, low to a good tenant. Possession given immediately.
GEORGE F. MOSELEY.

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE
American Watch Company,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
THE BEST WATCH MADE.
A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' Retail Prices.
Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.
CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.
C. S. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.
JANESVILLE, July 25, 1861.

Blacksmith's Coal.

WE are now selling pure Blacksmith Coal at \$10 per ton, (by the ton) and other coal proportionably low. Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1.
LAWRENCE & ATWOOD.
JANESVILLE, May 10, 1861.

A SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which was

longer than any other kind and will not give out. For sale at
TALMAN & COLLINS.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ECHELIN & FOOTE.

Merchant Tailors,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CLOTHING, VESTINGS,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK.

Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of
BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING
FARMS, FARMING LANDS
AND
CITY PROPERTY!
Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.
E. L. DIMOCK,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished.
je25dawit

Dentistry.

M. S. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Monday & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial Dentures on Vulcanized Rubber Base. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong, and light, and its worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, a dash can be afforded at a price which places it within the reach of all. Call and see it. He continues to make the Chain work Gum Work, which is superior to all others; together with all other styles of work now in use.
mar25dawit

DENTAL CARD.

B. F. Pendleton,
The oldest resident Dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to operate in his profession in all departments. In those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guarantee that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and in the best mode, and (where customary with the profession) warranted.
D. FRANK STRONG, who has been with Dr. F. during the past five years, still remains, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours.
Office, as heretofore, in Hudson's block, next door to McKee & Bro's. Hours, in summer and fall, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; in winter, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
JANESVILLE, July 18, 1861.

SLOAN, PATTEN & BAILEY.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Main street. All business entrusted to our office will receive prompt attention. L. F. Patten, Commissioner for the State of New York.
je25dawit

Chas. Fulkner.

GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant,
West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wisconsin.
CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE
of every description.
Particular Attention Given
to the sale of all kinds of property.
AUCTION ROOMS,
on any part of the country.
July 1st, 1861.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

on the
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND
and
C. GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,
Available in any part of Great Britain. Also,
PASSAGE CERTIFICATES
by the
BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS,
for sale by
A. PALMER,
Janesville, Wis.,
June 28th, 1861.

TO FAMILIES.

DOUG & ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity to the fact that they are having at the Janesville City Brewery for the use of private families, a very superior article of
Ale and Lager Beer,
which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a
Perfectly Pure Article,
and ask the patronage of those who are willing to see an establishment of this kind, where no good or better article can be procured as from abroad.
DOUG & ROGERS.
je25dawit

Union Envelopes!

A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be found at
[je25dawit] DEARBORN'S.

WAR! WAR!!

Gold against Stumpial Currency.
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN
Gold or Silver
for all kinds of uncurrent money will be paid at
VALKENBURGH'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Next Door to the Post Office.
je25dawit

1861 - - - 1861

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
American Express Co., - Proprietors,
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than any line running west except the regular Express Co. forwarding bills, and making the entire route from New York and Boston, will be given.
Through receipts will be given at 112 Murray st., New York, and 29 Washington street, Boston.
Mark all packages
"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, New York, and Western R. R. Boston, Mass. General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo.
J. W. NICHOLS, Agent. P. S. MARSH, Sup't.
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis.
je25dawit

Discredited Wisconsin Bank Bills.

UNTIL further notice we will take the bills of the following banks at par for merchandise:
MILWAUKEE LIST.
Bank of Beloit,
" of the Interior,
" of Monks,
" of Ripon,
" of Watertown,
" of Sparta,
" of Beaver Dam,
" of Wisconsin,
Commercial Bank,
Corn Branch Bank,
Exchange Bank of Darling Walworth County Bank, & Co.,
Waukesha County Bank,
We will also pay the highest price in gold, silver, goods and coin for all broken Wisconsin and Illinois currency.
je25dawit

Fresh Arrival

OF
SUMMER GOODS!
AT,
WHEELOCKS.
JUST Received, twenty-five (25) of the best kind of
FRUIT JARS.
None on hand except these kinds that were proved to be good, by use, last year. This large lot was bought cheap and will be
SOLD CHEAP.
Also, just received a fresh lot of
Pineapples,
Spiced and Cured Apples,
Lobsters,
Clams,
Sardines,
Fresh Peaches, Pickles,
Raspberry, Lemon & a variety of Syrups
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
JANESVILLE, June 18th, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, as good as any manufactured, at

one dollar per gallon.
COLWELL & CO.
je25dawit

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Scarcell & Plympton are requested to pay such indebtedness to Sloan, Patten & Bailey, and not to pay any other person.
JANESVILLE, May 13th, 1861.
HENRY SCARCELL.

FRESH HORSES!

at
COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.
je25dawit

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,
HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he
CAN SELL
goods at
LOW
prices as
any one in the west.
Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS.

STAGERS,
COFFEE,
TOBACCO,
SOAPS,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRY FRUIT,
SAIT FISH,
DRY FISH,
MOLASSES,
EXTRACTS,
CANDLES,
FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

as represented at sales.
je25dawit

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is so directed to our Large and Choice stock of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
CROCKERY,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.
The stock of
DRESS GOODS
is unsurpassed in variety and styles.
Black & Fancy Silks
in great varieties.
BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIAS, MOHAIRS,
NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREYS, CHALLIES, DELAINES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.,
In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.
Broche Shawls,
cheaper than ever.
EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,
Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.
In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Jenness,
Tweeds,
Linen,
Summer Stuffs,
Vestings,
&c., &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
All who wish to get the
Worth of their Money
In good goods, that will
Not Fail on their Hands,
are cordially invited to call.
je25dawit

New Stock

Room No. 4,
Further information, as to terms,
etc., can be had at the rendezvous.
A. H. STANTON,
Recruiting Officer.

MILITARY TACTICS.
Another large invoice of
SCOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS,
Hardee's Rifle & Light Infantry Tactics,
received this day at

WHEELER, Geo. Freight Agent. P. E. MASON, Supt.
Box 26421
Worm for Sale.
ACRES of Choice Land located on Rock River
in the town of Rock River, county 45 acres
in cultivation, a small house and a barn, a large
orchard, a plenty of timber and stock water, and
an extensive quarry of building and fencing stone
of the quality, beauty and color of which is at a low fig-
ure terms made easy. \$1200 of the purchase
money from five to ten years at 7 per cent interest,
and the balance in short time. Horses, cattle
and sheep to be taken in at a low price.
Apply, Geo. of the firm of Knowlton, Prichard &
Hawesville, or of the undersigned at Edgarboro,
county.
K. T. MASON, Supt.
Box 26421
MONTGOMERY, GEORGIA.
MARCH 24th, 1861.